16909 to 16927—Continued.

16915. Populus sp.

Poplar.

From Hwai-jou. "(No. 15.) This poplar seems to be a favorite tree for temple yards; it grows to a very large size, has a straight trunk with branches trimmed high from the ground and with large, dark green leaves. It will be much appreciated as an avenue or park tree." (Meyer.)

16916. Pyrus sinensis.

Pear.

From Tcha-ching. (No. 109.) For description see No. 16911.

16917. Prunus armeniaca.

Apricot.

From Shan-hai-kwan. ''(Nos. 28 and 29.) A wild a pricot with small fruits; apparently grows wild in a few cañons.'' (Meyer.)

16918. Prunus sp.

Cherry.

From Tang-shan. "(No. 93.) Apparently a cherry which grows in bush-like form, much resembling a red currant bush. According to the Chinese, the fruits are small but sweet, ripening in early June." (Meyer.)

16919. Amygdalus persica.

Peach.

From Shan-hai-kwan. "(No. 32.) Λ wild peach found near an old monastery, but occurring in many different places—probably escaped from cultivation." (Meyer.)

16920. MORUS ALBA.

Mulberry.

From Ming Tombs. "(No. 92.) A form with very deeply cut leaves, which appear to be decidedly different from the common type." (Meyer.)

16921. Diospyros kaki.

Persimmon.

From Ming Tombs Valley. "(Nos. 104 and 105.) These trees are grafted upon wild stock and are planted 20 to 30 feet apart. Being slow growers, peaches are planted between the young trees and afterwards taken out when the persimmons need the space. They seem to love a somewhat sheltered position in the foothills of the mountains in a soil made of decomposed rock." (Meyer.)

16922. Fraxinus sp.

 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{sh}.$

From Shan-hai-kwan. "(No. 11.) A decidedly ornamental shade tree; grows in dry situations." (Meyer.)

16923. Morus alba.

Mulberry.

From Ming Tombs. "(No. 91.) Another form with deeply laciniated leaves." (Meyer.)

16924. Pyrus sinensis.

Pear.

From Tcha-ching. "(No. 119.) An attractive, medium-sized white pear with a long stem and nonmelting flesh; much relished by the Chinese." (Meyer.)

16925. Populus sp.

Poplar.

From Kaulitang. "(No. 38.) This poplar thrives in sandy soil and is planted largely on sandy wastes where no other tree would flourish. The Chinese use the wood in building houses, coffins, etc. A rather ornamental tree with silvery bark." (Meyer.)

16926. Populus sp.

Poplar.

From Chang-li. ''(No. 30.) A very large poplar with a straight, smooth trunk; well fitted for park or avenue planting.'' (Meyer.)

16927. Vitis sp.

Grape.

From Hsuen-hwa-fu. "(Nos. 102, 106, and 107.) A fine white grape, berries very long and in heavy bunches; commands high prices and is really a fine table grape; can be kept in paper-lined baskets in a cool place until Chinese New Year (early February)." (Meyer.)